

**BELMONT COUNTY WATER & SEWER DISTRICT - BRIDGEPORT CONNECTION**  
**PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION NO. OH0701803**  
**Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report for 2019**

The *Belmont County Water & Sewer District* has prepared the following report to provide information to you, the consumer, on the quality of our drinking water. Included within this report is general health information, water quality test results, how to participate in decisions concerning your drinking water and water system contacts. Belmont County Water and Sewer-Bridgeport Connection purchases their water from the Village of Bridgeport. The Village of Bridgeport receives its drinking water from 5 ground water wells just north of our water plant.

### **Source Water Information**

The Village of Bridgeport currently removes iron and manganese from our water supply using Pressurized Green Sand Filters and an Air Stripping Tower to remove any Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) . Bridgeport also adds fluoride for dental health, and phosphate to our water for corrosion control and chlorine to disinfect our water. The Village of Bridgeport has emergency connections with The City of Martins Ferry and Belmont County Water Systems. During 2019 we did not use water from these connections. You may obtain a copy of their Consumer Confidence Report by contacting their water departments.

### **Source Water Assessment**

*This assessment indicates that the Village of Bridgeport's source of drinking water has a HIGH susceptibility to contamination because of, the lack of a protective layer of clay overlying the aquifer, the shallow depth (less than 25 feet below ground surface) of the aquifer, the presence of significant potential contamination in the protection area, and the presence of manmade contaminates in treated water. The Village of Bridgeport adopted a Drinking Water Source Protection Plan February 2014 also we have installed a Volatile Organic Compound System to remove these contaminates from our water. The Village of Bridgeport has effectively treated our source water to meet drinking water quality standards.* Copies of the source water assessment report prepared for *The Village of Bridgeport* are available by contacting **James Zorbini at 740-635-2424.**

The *Village of Bridgeport* also has an *Emergency* connections with the *City of Martins Ferry and the Belmont County Water Systems*. During **2019** we did not use water from these connections. On average, this connection is used for approximately 2 days each year. This report does not contain information on the water quality received from the *Belmont County Water or the City of Martins Ferry* , but a copy of their consumer confidence report can be obtained by contacting *Belmont County Water and Sewer 740-695-3144 or the City of Martins Ferry 740-633-1378.*

### **What are sources of contamination to drinking water?**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: (A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; (B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result

from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; (E) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Federal Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### **Who needs to take special precautions?**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### **About your drinking water.**

The EPA requires regular sampling to ensure drinking water safety. The Village of Bridgeport conducted sampling for {*Nitrate; Bacteria; Synthetic Organic Chemicals; Volatile Organic Chemicals; Disinfection Byproducts; Lead and Copper*} during 2019. Samples were collected for a total of 150 different contaminants most of which were not detected in the *Village of Bridgeport* water supply. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, are more than one year old.

### **Monitoring & Reporting Violations & Enforcement Actions**

*None*

The following is information on those contaminants that were found in the Village of Bridgeport drinking water.

**TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS**

Contaminants (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range of Detections	Violation	Sample Year	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0335	NA	No	2017	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	2.86	NA	No	2019	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.936	0.73-1.29	No	2019	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

The Belmont County Water & Sewer District purchases water from the Village of Bridgeport. Because we maintain our own distribution system BCWSD tests for Trihalomethanes (TTHMS), HaloAcetic Acid and Lead & Copper. The following are the results from samples taken from District 1B.

**VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

	MRDLG	MRDL					
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.04	0.79-1.23	No	2019	Water additive used to control microbes.
Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	10.8	7.46-10.8	No	2019	By product of drinking water chlorination.

**Lead and Copper**

Contaminants (units)	Action Level	Individual Results over the AL	90% of test levels were less than	Violation	Year Sampled	Typical source of Contaminants
Copper (ppm)	1.3 ppm	N/A	0.32	No	2019	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

0 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3ppm.

**Lead Educational Information**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Belmont County Water & Sewer District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Radon**

*The Village of Bridgeport* monitored for radon in the finished water during **2017**. **One** sample was collected and the radon level was **5.3 pCi/L**. Radon is a radioactive gas that occurs naturally in some ground water. It may pose a health risk when the gas is released from water into air, as occurs during showering, bathing, or washing dishes and clothes. Radon gas released from drinking water is a relatively small part of the total radon in air. Major sources of radon gas are soil and cigarettes. Inhalation of radon gas has been linked to lung cancer; however, the effects of radon ingested in drinking water are not yet clear. If you are concerned about radon in your home, tests are available to determine the total exposure level. For additional information on how to have your home tested, call 1-800-SOS-RADON.

## **License to Operate (LTO) Status Information**

In **2019** we had a current unconditioned license to operator our water system.

## **How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?**

While we don't hold regular meetings, customers are encouraged to participate. To participate or for more information on your drinking water contact the Belmont County Water & Sewer District at 740-695-3144.

## **Definitions of some terms contained within this report:**

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Parts per Million (ppm) or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) :** Are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million corresponds to one second in a little over 11.5 days.

**Parts per Billion (ppb) or Micrograms per Liter (mg/L):** Are units of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion corresponds to one second in 31.7 years.

**The "<" symbol:** A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A common measure of radioactivity.

**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Non-Applicable (N/A):** Is an indication that information is not available.